PACIFIC RAILROAD DEBTS.

DEBATE ON THE REFUNDING BILL BE-GUN IN THE HOUSE.

CHAIRMAN POWERS AND MR. GROW SPERK IN SUPPORT OF THE MEASURE, AND MESSES.

HUBBARD AND BELL IN OPPOSITION. Washington, Jan. 7.-The House to-day, under the terms of the order passed last month, entered or cussion of the Pacific Railroad Refunding bill. Mr. Powers (Rep., Vermont), chairman of the mittee, and Mr. Grow (Rep., Penn.) supported measure, and Messrs. Hubbard (Rep., Mo.) and Bell (Dem., Tex.) opposed it. The latter and Mr. Harrison (Dem., Ala.) each presented a substitute for the committee measure, with the announcement that it would be formally offered for consideration at the proper time. General discussion will be con tinued to-morrow, and on Saturday the bill will be open to amendment. A vote on its passage will be taken on Monday.

The benefits accruing to the Government and to the people from the construction of the roids were graphically sketched by Mr. Powers. If the Goverament should lose every dollar it had a svanced to the companies, he said, it could credit itself with at least ten times as much in the material advance-ment and progress and development which had resulted to the country from the opening up of territory made possible alone by the existence of the roads. "Why," he said, "if it had not been for the building of these railroads we should never have heard of a silver party. But (reflectively) I don't know that that is any argument in favor of the passage of the bill." (Laughter.)

Turning from the historical to the actual features of the case, Mr. Powers said that on July 1 next, to which date the bill was to apply, the Central Pacific Company would owe the Government \$57,-204,177, and the Union Pacific \$53,289,593. Some of ds were overdue, and the question before Congress was what was best to be done. Should the Government foreclose the mortgage, which meant long litigation and an increase of the debt of the Government by between \$60,000,000 and \$70,-000,000, to pay off the underlying first mortgage, in order to enter upon the very doubtful experiment operating the roads upon Government account The wiser method would be for the creditor to determine the debt-paying ability of his debtor and make a settlement with him on that basis. That make a settlement with him on that basis. That was what the bill proposed to do. If Congress should seize the roads or undertake to foreclose the mortgage by judicial process and sale, it would find itself in possession of a line without terminals or branches to give it business, or would force a sale at which no one except the men now being criticised could afford to bid. The principal adantage gained by the Government was that i secured a second mortgage on the entire property of the railroad company, whereas now it had a lien only on a link in the road. The railroad company would be permitted to make a first mortgage on the property equal to the face of existing The Government mortgage was to extended at 2 per cent. At present, Mr. Powers said, Central Pacifi; stock

vas quoted at about 15, and Union Pacific was worth nothing. The Reorganization Committee had issued certificates to stockholders liable to an assessment of \$15 a share, which had been quoted at about committee had earnestly endeavored to make the rate of interest on the Government's debt 3 per cent, but after a thorough investigation It had been compelled to fix the rate at 2 per cent The committee believed that the companies could with the requirements of the bill. Central Pacific would have to pay \$3,825,000 a year fixed charges; the Union Pacific \$3,628,000 a year a period of years past it was estimated that they could be depended on to earn a net revenue of 4,000,000 a year. Indeed, it was inconceivable that the roads could ever again pass through such a period of depression as that of the last three

Asked what estimate the committee placed on the additional property to be brought within the new mortgage, Mr. Powers said it was difficult to Senate committee in 1890 fixed the value at \$27,000,000. The division superintendent of the road said that the Denver terminals alone could no se duplicated for less than \$10,000,000, while the on Pacific's coal lands were estimated to be worth as much as the total amount of the Govern-

To Mr. Perkins (Rep., lowa), Mr. Powers said that the pending bill did not include within its provisions the Sioux City and Pacific or the Central branch in Karsas, neither of which was a part of the Union

In conclusion Mr. Powers said that the committee

the Slow City and Pacific or the Central branch in K.L.Sas, neither of which was a part of the Unito Pacific.

In conclusion Mr. Powers said that the committee, in its conclusions embodied in the bill, was entirely in harmony with the recommendations of every committee that had ever investigated the subject. The House had no business with the tender that the committee with the payment of the debt due to the Government. A plan for doing that the committee with the payment of the debt due to the Government. A plan for doing that the committee with the provide for the payment of the committee with the provided for the committee with the provisions of the committee by Mr. Tweed and the report of the United States Commissioner of Railroads, Mr. Hubbard showed that instead of the companies cartaings had not exceeded the companies cartaings had not exceeded the companies cartaings had not exceeded the provision of the committee by Mr. Tweed and the report of the United States Commissioner of Railroads, Mr. Hubbard showed that instead of the companies cartaings had not exceeded the committee with the provision of the committee by Mr. Tweed and the report of the United States Commissioner of Railroads, Mr. Hubbard showed the statement of the provision of the committee was satisfactory to the railroad officials, the assertion of the gentleman from Vermont to the committee was satisfactory to the railroad officials, the assertion of the gentleman from Vermont to the committee was satisfactory to the railroad age it as his opinion better than the bill had saye it as his opinion better than the bill had saye it as his opinion better than the bill had saye it as his opinion better than the bill had saye it as his opinion of the gentleman from Vermont than the central Pacific was now paying figure to the committee was assisted to the proposition to the bill. He said that the wide states of the committee was an anter of right, and the proposition to the bill. He said that the cold of the committee was an anter of right with th

2,000 a year. At 5:10 o'clock the House adjourned until to-mor-

LIKELY TO PASS THE SENATE. THE STEERING COMMITTEE DECIDES TO PUSH

ternoon, with Senator Allison, its chairman, pres-ent. It was decided that when the Oklahoma Free Homestead bill had been disposed of the Pacific Railroad Refunding bill should be made the unaction was had. No other order of business was ed, the committee being satisfied to deline on one measure at a time. The members

The New SMALL SIZE of

CASHMERE BOUQUET TOILET SOAP

is within everybody's means. Ask for it.

chamber. The measure is one of such importance that Senators believe it should be disposed of in some way at the earliest practicable moment. One of the leading members of the committee said tonight that he believed the bill would finally pass practically as reported to the Senate.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

MR. MILLS INTRODUCES ANOTHER CU-RAN RESOLUTION.

GRAIN CLASSIFICATION BILL AND APPOINTMENT OF A LABOR COMMISSION OPPOSED-EX-

TENSION OF THE HOMESTEAD LAWS DISCUSSED.

Washington, Jan. 7 .-- A joint resolution was intro duced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Mills (Dem., Tex.) declaring that the expediency of recognizing the independence of a foreign Government belongs to Congress, and that the President shall act in harmony with Congress; also declaring that "the independence of Cuba ought to be and is hereby recognized," and appropriating \$10,000 for the salary and expenses of a Minister to the Government of Cuba. The bill lies on the table for the present,

and Mr. Mills is to speak on it next Monday. Half a dozen bills were taken from the calendar and passed, including one to pay Samuel C. Reid, jr. of Captain Reid, of the famous privateer Gen eral Armstrong—\$16,396, being the unexpended bai-ance of the appropriation of \$70,739 made in 1881 as indemnity for the destruction of the privateer by the British in the neutral harbor of Fayal in 1815.

An effort was made by Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio) secure consideration of the Senate bill fixing uniform standard of classification and grading of wheat, corn, cats, barley and rye. Much opposi-tion was developed to it, and the bill was not taken

partisan commission to collect information and to consider and recommend legislation to meet the problems presented by labor, agriculture and capi-

problems presented by labor, agriculture and capital was reached on the calendar, and was antagonized by Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.) as "the most chimerical idea ever presented to the American Congress." The morning hour expired without action being taken on it, and the bill remains on the calendar.

Then the unfinished business—being the bill extending the principle of the homestead laws to all lands acquired from Indian tribes—was taken up and was opposed in a long speech by Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.). It was advocated by Mr. Stewart (Pop., Nev.), who characterized the opposition to it as "pitiful higgling." The bill went over without action.

it as "pitiful higgling." The bill went over without action.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.), and agreed to, directing the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Department to inquire into the circumstances of the abstraction of certain papers relating to Pacific Railroad matters from the files of the Treasury Department, as mentioned in a communication from that Department last Tucsday.

A substitute was passed for the House bill of last session to amend the laws relating to navigation, and a substitute for another House bill to amend the laws relating to American seamen was discussed up to adjournment.

At 5:30 o'clock the Senate adjourned until Monday.

THE WAYS AND MEANS VACANCY.

NEWLANDS, SWANSON AND M'RAE

lieves that a more efficient administration can be obtained by apportioning the Indian work among three individuals, giving to each one certain well-defined duties, and making him solely responsible for their management.

An important feature of this work will, be a greater permanence in the service and a more uniform and systematic method of civilizing the Indians. Under the present condition of constast change all efforts to uplift the Indian are more or less sporadic. One Commissioner has different ideas from those of his predecessor, and the result is that one policy is hardly outlined before another is substituted. With a Commission of three members, all of whom would not be subject to change at the same time, a more stable policy would naturally be adopted. The plan proposed contemplates little if any additional expenditure.

York, introduced a bill to-day to extend the time for the completion of the bridge across the East River between New York and Long Island until January 1, 1902. Washington, Jan. 7 .- Mr. McCormick, of New-

COLONEL J. P. CANBY RETIRED. Washington, Jan. 7.-Colonel James P. Canby, of the Pay Corps of the Army, was placed on the re-tired list to-day on reaching the age limit. The vacancy has already attracted numerous candi-dates.

MORE INDUSTRIES FOR STATE PRISONS. Albany, Jan. 7.-Secretary Sherman, of the State Prison Commission, to-day sent to Superintendent Lathrop a letter informing him that the Commis-sion has, in addition to the industries heretofore designated, assigned the following industries to the prisons: Letter-presses, letter-press stands, cell buckets, election-board tables, voting booths, ballot-boxes and the printing for the State departments, exclusive of such printing as is done by the fustitutions for themselves.

BILLS TO PROTECT STATE COMMERCE. Albany, Jan. 7 .- Senator Charles L. Guy expects to introduce next Wednesday evening two bills which have for their object the protection of comcated by canal interests. One of these bills appropriates \$120,000 for the erection of four State grain elevators at Buffalo by the State Superintendent of Public Works, in order to prevent extortion and combinations in transferring grain at Buffalo from lake vessels to canal-boats. The second bill is designed to prevent railroad discriminations against shipments to places within this State. It proshipments to places within this State. It provides that any railroad corporation operated in whole or in part within this State which shall charge a greater sum for transporting products to New-York than is charged by any railroad for carrying from the same place of shipment to some port other than New-York, shall be declared to have abrogated its charter, which shall become the property of the State. A person violating this act is declared guility of conspiracy, and upon conviction may be fined from 5.000 to \$25,000, or imprisoned for from one to five years.

MANUFACTURERS HEARD BY THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

STILL MORE UNPLEASANT TESTIMONY FOR THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS-FACTS AND FIGURES

PRESENTED TO SHOW THE EVILS OF FREE WOOL-S. N. D. NORTH'S ARGUMENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Jan. 7.—The manufacturers of voollen goods had their innings before the Com-Ways and Means to-day, and again the big committee room was crowded. The hearing as an interesting and instructive one, and it is to be hoped, if not expected, that the Democratic members of the committee who helped to frame the Wilson bill of 1894 and were present to-day— Messrs McMillin, of Tennessee; Turner, of Geor-gia, and Wheeler, of Alabama-will profit by it, although none of them appeared disposed to accept the verlict of the wool manufacturers as to the value of the boon bestowed upon their industry in the shape of "free wool" and bare, inadequate

ad valorem duties on woollen goods. The Democratic members still cling to their theory that the ad valorem system is an ideal one in practice as well as in theory. Why should they not then continue to stand their ground on the question of "free wool" despite the unanimous verdiet of the manufacturers, as well as of the producers, dealers and importers after, and as the result of, dear experience that it is an unmixed and unmitigated evil? They did not appear to be moved in the least to-day, even by the statement of a Maine manufacturer of woollen goods and an importer of foreign wools for his factory, who anunced that he "had always been a Democrat" (having voted for every Democratic candidate for President from Buchanan to Cleveland), and was an original free-wool man," that the free wool experience of the last two years and four months had cost the concern in which he is interested \$100,000. "Theoretically," he said, "I am still a free-wool man, but the theory is too expensive to

UNPALATABLE FACTS FOR THE DEMOCRATS These statements must have been unpleasant to the ears of Messrs. McMillin, Turner and Wheeler. who have always regarded "free wool" as the keystone of the "tariff-reform" arch, but they strove earnestly, and, it may be added, vainly, to wring from him and other representatives of the in anybody, whether producer, manufacturer, dealer tion of the free-wool policy. It is true that wool offers some advantages to manufacturers, they admitted, chiefly that of having a wider range of were instgnificant as compared with the disad-

ing was that presented by manufacturers of matethe law, which, among other things, reduced the from the dutiable list at 10 cents a pound to the free list. The reductions, of course, have resulted enormous importations of shoddy and its components. The blessings which free wool has be stowed on the people of the United States in these respects were fully explained to-day.

MANUFACTURERS' CASE OPENED.

The case of the manufacturers was opened by S. N. D. North, of Boston, and of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, who had been

of imported weellen goods were going down, while the quantities imported were rising. If the actual values of the imported fabrics were not decreasing the character of the fabrics was changing—there was a shifting to lower and cheaper qualities, thus changing the basis on which the American manufacturer must carry on competition. The average pound value of the cloths imported in the year 1894 was 90 cents—the new rates on woollens not hav-ing become operative until January 1, 1895—and in the following year it was only 69 cents. In the three years 1891-93 the total importations of cloths amounted to 41,733,000 pounds, of the total invoice value of \$37,019,000, being an average pound value of \$8.5 cents for the period. In the year 1895 the total importations of such cloths had amounted to 40,079,000 pounds, of the invoice value of \$25,287,663, being an average pound value of 63 cents, or 25.6 cents less than the average pound value of the previous period.

LETTING IN CHEAP GOODS.

The fact was that the removal of the weight duties had let in large quantities of mean and cheap goods, which had heretofore been excluded from the American market, and a new basis of competition had been established in these worthless cloths—'the lowest and the meanest goods in the whole world.' Mr. North then exhibited a number of samples of the shouldy goods made in Botley and Dewsbury, England, where the art of manufacturing such goods—'the first radiments of which American manufacturers have yet to learn'—has been carried to a high degree of perfection. 'The goods are attractive in appearance, but worthless for wear,' and the cost of manufacture is ridiculously low. Frices vary from one shilling (25 cents) to 1 shilling 6 pence (37½ cents) a yard. One sample of the shilling goods that he exhibited consisted of a cotton warp and a filling of worsted waste, and was handsomely finished. 'There is no new wool whatever in it,' said Mr. North, 'and it sells at a less price per yard than the price of a single pound of scoured wool.' The importations of these shoddy goods had already increased the use of shoddy and mungo in this country to an enormous extent.

Mr. North next took up the subject of undervaluations, and said that the manufacturers did not complain so much on account of the rates of duty imposed as they did of the ad valcrem system and the mode of collecting the duties. The rominal duties amount to 40 and 50 per cent, but the manufacturers could and would produce facts to show that the duties actually collected did not exceed 25 to 35 per cent, and in many cases even less. A large majority of the importations consisted of goods consigned to agents of foreign manufacturers in the United States, and this increased the tempations and opportunities to defraud the representations and opportunities to defraud the representations. The fact was that the removal of the weight

ANOTHER DAY FOR WOOL. protection, which the law was designed to give them, and which they were supposed to enjoy. FRAUDS IN INVOICES.

They complained also that the legislation of 1894, which fixed the dividing line of woollen cloths to be assessed for duty at 50 cents a pound, was not where It ought to be. The temptation to drop the invoice

which fixed the dividing line of wooled was not where it ought to be. The temptation to drop the invoice value of a consignment a cent or two below 50 cents a pound when it ought to be one or two cents a pound above that figure was great, because it made a difference of 10 per cent in the duty assessed. Moreover, it affected honest as well as dishonest importations. While the manufacturers were strongly opposed to ad valorem dutes, taey were forced to the conclusion after a long and patient investigation by experts that it was impossible wholly to eliminate ad valorem rates from the woollen schedule. Compound duties gave considerable relief, the specific rates acting as a check on the ad valorem.

Mr. North corroborated Mr. Justice's statement in regard to the fall of domestic prices of wool and the advance of prices of foreign wool under the existing tariff. He also discussed the subject of compensatory duties, which, he said, had never been quite sufficient to indemnify the domestic manufacturer. The ratio of four pounds of unwashed wool to one pound of cloth was not a correct one, he said, and produced figures to support his statement. He complained that people in general could not be made to understand that the compensatory duties on woollen goods were not a part of the protection given to the manufacturer. For example, when the "equivalent ad valorem" of the specific duties on woollens was given at 98 per cent. in the official tables, the manufacturers were said to be receiving "98 per cent protection," when, as a matter of fact, they were receiving only 45 per cent. the phad paid months before on imported wool.

At this point Mr. North was closely questioned by Judge Turner concerning the present attitude of woollen manufacturers on the subject of duties on wool, regarding them as a proper and necessary part of the policy of protection of domestic industries. He admitted that free wool gave to manufacturers are now, as they formerly were, so far as he knew, unanimously in favor of adequate duties on wool,

Thomas Sampson, of Waterville, Me., who described himself as "a woollen manufacturer repre-centing the smaller mills," next addressed the com-He declared that "existing conditions, if mittee. He declared that "existing conditions, if allowed to continue three or four years longer, would stop the last spindle, carding machine and loom in the country." Within his personal knowledge there were to-day no less than thirty life woollen mills on the line of a single railroad. He urged that "a reasonable tariff law-one that will stand," be enacted. Mr. Sampson appears to be engaged in manufacturing shoddy goods, and he stood up manfully for that industry, which had increased largely in the United States since the enactment of the law of 1894. The manufacturer's were now compelled to draw their supplies of "raw material," chiefly rags, from abroad, and this material was of inferior and unsatisfactory quality. "But what else can we do if we are to supply a demand for \$8 suits of clorhes instead of \$12 suits?" asked Mr. Sampson, who added: "We cannot make low-priced goods without using shoddy." He didn't think shoddy a very bad thing, anyway. In fact, he said that "shoddy ought not to be called shoddy." Mr. Sampson was followed by S. Multhauser, of Cleveland, Ohlo, who represented "the largest mill in the world" engaged in the manufacture of materials for shoddy goods. The number of hands employed is 709, the payrell of employes amounts to \$12.09 a month, and about two thousand four hundred grades and varieties of shoddy materials are manufactured, the best containing "125 per cent of wool that has never teen on a sheep's back but once," as Mr. Muhhauser expressed it, and from that down to none at all. He is a stout defender of shoddy, which he regards as a prime necessity, because there is not enough wool produced in the world to clothe that portion of manking which wear erropeously called shoddy," and he senting \$25,000,000, in 1889. The committee does not hesitate to say that fourfold more improvements have been accomplished with marked efficiency and economy since 1891 than between 1874 and that year. The committee suggests that instead of providing in the charter of the Greater New-York for the appointment of the members composing the Board of Public Improvements they should be elected, one in each of the five boroughs, the five members, together with the president of the Council and the Mayor as the presiding officer, to constitute the central body, or full Board, which shall have the supreme control and management of all the bureaus created under the head of public improvements.

The committee believes that all the reasons that can be advanced in advocacy of the election of the Controller can consistently be applied in advocacy of the election of Commissioners of Public Improvements.

The committee is composed as follows: However, the committee is composed as follows:

necessity, because there is not enough wool produced in the world to clothe that portion of mankind which wears woollen clothes.

He declared, as Mr. Sampson had done, that "shoddy was erroneously called shoddy," and he applied to the manufacture a long, high-sounding German name for the enlightenment of the committee. The use of shoddy had been largely increased since the removal of the wool duties, and the manufacturers were now compelled to draw their supplies of raw material mainly from foreign countries. Nevertheless, he favored a duty of two cents a nound on imported rags—which were dutlable at the rate of 10 cents a pound under the law of 1890 and are now on the free list—as well as on will an one of the country were prosperous he was able to obtain plenty of raw material to supply the then existing demand, which was much less than at present, from American factories and shops. This material was superior to and in every way more desirable than that which he is now compelled to import to supply a greatly increased demand. He denied that the shoddy manufacturers ever misrepresented their goods in selling them to customers, each one of whom knew just what he was buying. What the retail clothing dealers did was no concern of his.

In reply to questions by Mr. McMillin, he said that some of the large woollen manufacturers of the country were among his customers—some were then in the room—and he committee.

NEEDS OF THE CARPET INDUSTRY.

existing classification, under which wool hats which are manufactured from clothing wool are placed in the same category as blankets and other manufactures of the "second-class" and sometimes "third-class" wools, and are subjected to a duty of only 55 and 25 per cent ad valorem. These articles, he contended ought to pay the same rate of duty as flannels and other goods manufactured from wools of the first class, 4e and 50 per cent ad valorem. The importations had increased over 100 per cent last year, and the domestic industry was threatened with unfair and rulnous competition. Mr. Rinke and Judge Turner became engaged in a lively colloquy before the former had finished his statement, the latter insisting and the former denying that the cost of hats to consumers would be increased by the proposed change of classification and increase of rates. Mr. Rinke explained that the mnufacturers were auxious to keep their machinery and labor employed, and that the mills had been idle the greater portion of the years 1855 and 1856. With the facts to back him, Mr. Rinke seemed to have considerable advantage of Judge Turner, who depended wholly on a theory as to what would happen in case of an advance of the rates of duty.

Wilson H. Brown, of Philadelphia, appeared to advocate the cause of the manufacturers of woollen goods as distinguished from the manufacturers of worsted goods. He complained that the former, who used combing wools exclusively, had been unfairly discriminated against in favor of the latter, who now used large quantities of second-class wools in their industry, and who were also provected by a duty on noils, which was a by-product of that industry.

Chalrman Dingley called attention to the great preponderance of importations of wools of the first class over wools of the second class, the former amounting to 117,000,000 pounds in round figures. This fact was new to Mr. Brown.

FREE WOOL BENEFITED NOBODY.

Judge Turner asked him what effect free wool had produced on the industry in which he was engaged, and Mr. Brown replied that it had produced "no good effect." Out of this reply grew

engaged, and Mr. Brown replied that it had produced "no good effect." Out of this reply grew another lively colloquy, Judge Turner insisting and Mr. Brown as stoutly denying that "free wool" had been a boon either to the domestic manufacturer or consumer. Mr. Brown seemed to have the better of the argument in this case.

Howland Croft, of Camden, N. J. had a few words to say in reply to Mr. Brown's statements respecting the worsted manufacturing industry. He said that the amount of capital required for a worsted plant was three times as great as that of such a plant as Mr. Brown represented, and that the proportion of labor required was also three times as large.

G. C. Moses, of Bath, Me. who spoke yesterday, addressed the committee again to-day, and submitted some additional and interesting facts. He is the Democrat who was referred to in the introduction to this dispatch as "an original free-wool manufacturer, whose experience had not convinced him that free wool was not 'theoretically right,' but that it was 'too expensive in practice.' It appeared that Mr. Moses voted for McKinley and Hobart at the last election, and therefore against his townsman, Sewall, and that he now favored "a conservative protective tariff," including duties on wool. "What we want," said Mr. Moses "is a tariff so arranged as to disarm criticism, and one that will stand. If you give one all he asks, you will make a tariff that will not stand," "Then you might be willing to receive somewhat jess than you ask," suggested General Grosvenor. WILLING TO TAKE HIS OWN MEDICINE.

criminating duties on goods consigned by foreign manufacturers and producers to their agents in the wited States would be a good thing. Several years ago, when in Europe, he had tried to purchase a music-box from a manufacturer, but was informed that he could buy the same box from the manufacturer's agent in New-York, duty paid, at the same price it would cost him in Europe.

THE MERIDEN PLATED WARE,

Made of Nickel Silver, hard soldered at every joint, and heavily plated, is offered as the Best Plated Ware that it is possible to produce and is exhibited by us in such a variety of desirable patterns that a satisfactory choice may be easily made. Illustrations of the Meriden Chafing Dishes with Receipts may be **MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO..**

Madison Square,

OBJECT TO THE PROPOSED PROVISION.

BOARD OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

provement Party of the North Side, embracing the

pamphlet protesting against the abolishment of

and extravagant system of public improvements

many years, and of the great good accomplished by

branch department. This was brought about by the

the investigation which led to the forming of the

senting \$25,000,000, in 1889. The committee does no

CIGARETTE TRUST IN COURT.

law.

The Attorney-General, in reply, contended that the act of 1893 did not even attempt to repeal the Anti-Trust law of 1891. The act of 1891 contained all that was omitted in that of 1892. It was his duty to protect the people when the law was being violated, without waiting until "rogues fell our and honest men might come by their own dues." Arguments will be resumed to-morrow.

Preston, Minn, Jan. 7 .- The Bank of Canton, at

Canton, with a capital of \$10,000, and the Cirizens' Bank, of Lanesboro, a small institution, both owned

and operated by Field, Kelsey & Co., suspended busi-

Eau Claire, Wis., Jan. 7.—The Commercial Bank

Columbia National Bank, of this city, on a claim of \$10.00.
Gaiveston, Tex., Jan. 7.—Trustee Kempner to-day made the following statement of the affairs of Fellman & Grumbach, the drygoods merchants who made an assignment a few days ago for the benefit of their creditors: "Total value of stock of drygoods as per the inventories completed, based on New-York cost, with no expenses for delivery or other charges added, is \$97.650.05; total amount due the firm in the way of accounts and notes has not been absolutely determined, but can safely be estimated at \$30.000, thus making the total assets of the firm \$127.650.08." C. H. Fancher, president of the Irving National Bank, of New-York City, arrived here to-day. At the time of the failure the firm owed Mr. Fancher's bank \$25.000. It is reported that an effort is being made to re-establish the firm.

ness yesterday.

Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards, has issue

Factories: Meriden, Conn. Branch Factory: Hamilton, Ont. REED & BARTON,

SILVERSMITHS. Broadway and 17th Street, N. Y.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

208 Fifth Avenue.

Special Bargains in holiday left-overs. Most fashionable

ARMY AND NAVY NOTES.

"I took his advice, and saved ten or fifteen dollars by doing so," added Mr. Mores.

Robert Suniz, of New-York, the only manufacturer in the United States of a fine quality of floor rugs, asked that the duties on such goods be increased. He had been able to do business only by selling his goods direct to the persons who desired them, and who were willing to pay for the luxury. The imported goods were sold in the retail shops in New-York, at about the same figures they cost him to manufacture. They were luxuries which only persons of wealth could afford to enjoy, Mr. Stuntz exhibited some handsome samples of his manufacture on grade, which it cost \$2.6 a square yard to make. The wages paid to make a square yard in Germany amounted to 30 cents, and in the United States to \$1.8%. The present rate of duty is \$2.5 per cent ad valorem, a rate which, he said, was inadequate to encourage the establishment of the industry in this country.

The committee will hear the representatives of the earthenware and glassware industries to-morrow. REPORTS OF THE INSPECTORS OF SMALL. ARMS PRACTICE.

NORTH SIDERS WANT THE MEMBERS OF THE GUNS FOR SEACOAST DEFENCE-A LARGE AMOUNT

OF MATERIAL NEARLY READY FOR [BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Jan. 7 .- First-Lieutenant John Little, 14th Infantry, inspector of small-arms praclice in the Department of Texas, reports that there has been a general decrease in the percentage in target practice, noticeably in skirmish and volley to defects in the new arms and ammunition, he states that the opinion of officers is virtually unanimous in recommending a wind guage for the guns and better graduated sights. Many officers suggested a stronger mainspring and a thinner front sight. They advised that the sights be placed closer to the barrel. In practice firing cartridges jammed in the magazine during rapid work in several instances. No radical defects were discovered in the rifle or carbine, and many factory and far superior to the Springfield guns. The reports on ammunition say that in the case der a large percentage, in some cases as much as 23 per cent, of the shells were ruptured when the cartridges exploded. The rupture occurred at the neck, but without injury to the piece or inconvenience to the soldier firing. In the case of cartridges loaded with Peyton smokeless powder, few shells were ruptured, in some instances only rim, causing serious damage to the bolt or magagine gate of the gun, usually temporarily deafening the soldler and sometimes imbedding grains of powder in his face, which partly blinded him.

of the election of Commissioners of Public Improvements.

The committee is composed as follows: Henry Lewis Morris, John Claffin, James L. Wells, Matthew P. Breen, John H. Knoeppel, William Eblins, James R. Angel, John C. Heintz, Richard D. Hamilton, Louis A. Risse, William H. Schott, B. R. Guion, A. F. Schwannecke, John Cotter, Charles H. Woehling, Adolph Hüpfel, Ernest Hall, Charles Jones, John Haffen, Arthur C. Butts, William H. Ten Eyck, George Chappell, John McMahon, Ferdinand Boehmer, Jr., William G. McCrea, John Osborne, Jr., Louis Eickwort, W. H. Carpenter, S. La Grassa and Gustavus A. Robitzek, Joint committee; John H. Knoeppel, chairman; Charles H. Woehling, secretary, and James L. Wells, treasurer. in handling their arms. Another officer, Lieutenant Grote Hutcheson, 9th Cavalry, in charge of small-arms practice in the experience with the Army carbine, which is of the

The result was that the soldiers became nervous

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trust had a capital stock of \$25,000,000 when organized, which was afterward increased to \$25,000,000. The concern was attacked on the ground that it was formed for the purpose of establishing a monopoly in restraint of the sale and to control the manufacture in this country of cigarettes made of paper. The bill alleged that the company had succeeded in obtaining control of \$5 per cent of the eigarette business of the country, and that its organization was accomplished simply to suppress competition. The bill declared that \$0 per cent of the capital stock had been turned over to the members of the combination in payment for their plants, patents and other property.

The names and residences of the stockholders as set forth in the people's bill, and the number of shares of common stock held by each, were as follows; Lewis Ginter and John Pope, of Richmond, Va. 29 shares cach; George Arentz and James B. Duke, of New-York, 29 shares cach; Benjamin N. Duke and George W. Watts, of Durham, N. C. 29 shares each; Francis S. Kinney, of Butler, N. C. 29 shares william H. Butler and Charles G. Emery, of Brooklyn, N. Y., 20 shares cach; and William S. Kimball, of Rochester, N. Y., 20 shares. The contract which the company causes its agents to sign is also set forth, containing clauses binding all agents not to cut prices and to buy only from the American Tobacco Company.

Mr. Aldrich contended that the combination was, of course, of goods having special brands or trade nassertion in the bill that there was not plenty of the person or corporation which created them, the same as patent rights. There was no assertion in the bill that there was not lenty of the person or corporation which created them, the same as patent rights. There was no assertion in the bill that there was not lenty of the person or corporation which created them, the same as patent rights. There was no assertion in the bill that there was not lenty of the person or corporation which created them, the same as patent rights. There was no assertion in the b

HE RANG FOR AN ENGINE AND GOT A BOOK. A good story was told a few days ago, which demonstrated the value of the messenger service. "Late last Tuesday night, or, rather, early Wednesday morning," said the story-teller, "I sat in a restaurant in Eightieth-st., taking a bite, when a man rushed in and yelled: 'Fire across the way! Turn in an alarm,' and rushed out again. The proposition hyperstate hyperstate the District Massacraph. prietor hurried to the District Messenger box and turned the little handle back to the 'fire' point, and within a few minutes the engines were on the spot. We were watching them at work when another breathless man rushed in with a box under his arm and asked: Who rang the alarm? 'I did,' said the Teutonic follower of Gambrinus. 'Why?' "'Well, here is your Scribner's History,' and he handed a box to him containing a sample of the book which 'The Tribune sells, and which is trainished by the District Messenger service for inspection when a certain signal is sent in.

"I don't want no book,' he said; 'I want a "I don't want no book,' he said; 'I want a would come at 1 o'clock in the morning with a sample book in answer to a call for the Fire Department."

Eau Claire, Wis., Jan. 7.—The Commercial Bank of Eau Claire, capital, \$30.000, closed to-day. The failure is due to the suspension of the Allemania Bank, of St. Paul. President Allen says that the Eau Claire institution will wind up its affairs, and that depositors will be paid in full.

Cincinnati, Jan. 7.—The Decamp-Levy Company, wholesale saddlery manufacturers, assigned last the company of wholesale saddlery manufacturers, assigned last night. The liabilities are placed at \$80,000. Dull business is the reason assigned.

W. P. Callahan & Co., manufacturers of ice-making machinery, filed a petition in the Common Pleas Court last night for the appointment of a receiver for the Consumers for Company, of this city. The petitioners are creditors of the company, and they aver that the company is unable to pay interest or principal of their claim of \$25,000, balance due for machinery.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 7.—Owing to the delay in the appointment of a receiver, Jacobs & Co., of New-York, have attached the collateral of the defunct Columbia National Bank, of this city, on a claim of \$10,000. CAPTAIN MERRILL MILLER RELIEVED. Key West, Fla., Jan. 7 .- Captain Merrill Miller, commanding the United States cruiser Raleigh, was relieved from command yesterday by Captain Barciay, and started on the Olivette last night for his home. Captain Miller has been in command of the Raleigh since she went into commission, and the wardroom officers of the ship showed the high esteem in which he is held by manning the gig and pulling the Captain ashore themselves.

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For Infants and Children.

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